ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

CTITITE * MAY 9-1906

Great Central Campaign

The Important Position of Kentucky and Tennessee.

some miscellaneous troops.

By JOHN McELROY.

by Bragg.

CHAPTER XI.

VILLE.

Thomas Wants to Fight-Capture of Munfordville—Buell Reaches Louisville-Affray Between Nelson and Jeff Davis-Buell's Opinions-Bragg's Ulterior Objects-Buell Resumes the Offensive. The Race for Louisville.

Outmaneuvered

When Buell became satisfied that Bragg's activity was not confined to the raids of Forrest, Wheeler and John H. Morgan upon his communications he began to make excellent dispositions. Assured that Bragg was leaving Chattanooga in strong force with serious in tent, Buell's first idea was to meet him as he crossed the mountains, and fight him to his great disadvantage, as he emerged, weary, scattered and hungry, from the difficult passage

Chattanooga lies in the heart of the great Appalachian Mountains, with the high, central parallel ridges which distinguishes that system on either side of it. To the westward are those ranges known farther north as the Alleghanies, but at Chattanooga locally known as Waldron's Ridge, Sand Mountain and other ranges running parallel and decreasing in height until they become the lofty Cumberland Plateau, which is high and arid and feebly fer-tile. The main gateway through these ranges of mountains is where the Tennessee River cuts sharply through Waldron's Ridge under the towering cliff of Lookout Mountain. It continues its narrow gorge through other ranges until it reaches the plains of northern Alabama. This gateway is long, nar-row and tortuous. It is the one fol-lowed by the railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga, and it would seem to be the only avenue by means of which a great army could be moved.

Buell was certain that this would be Bragg's route by which he would reach the fertile plains of Middle Tennessee probably unite with Price and Van Dorn, and sweep down in force upon Nashville. Buell had established his headquarters at Stevenson, Ala., which was the western entrance to the gorge through the mountains, and had his divisions all within easy striking distance with Thomas thrown out on the left at McMinnville to guard against any poswas unexcelled, felt sure that Bragg fordville, which was defended by Col. did not contemplate the movement John T. Wilder, with the 67th and 89th down the Tennessee Valley, which Buell Ind. and some miscellaneous troops and supposed he was planning, but one di- recruits, numbering altogether 2,122 every hour seemed to have its shock rectly across Waldron's Ridge to Sparta men. Gen. Chalmers promptly attacked and its terror, men's minds became in and Buell's left. This would take him with six regiments, but was badly re- a manner numb to startling events. In through the fruitful Sequatchie Valley, pulsed. He then sent in a flag of truce, spite of this the tragedy which occurred lying to the west of Waldron's Ridge, demanding a surrender, and saying that in the Galt House in Louisville, Sept. from which he could obtain a large he was being strongly reinforced. Wil- 29, sent sorrow to every loyal heart.

Thomas therefore urged this view guns. upon Buell, that the advance be made The next day another attack was mond, Gen. Wm. Nelson arrived in Louto encounter Bragg when he should made which was also repulsed. In the isville. He was to take command of emerge from the Sequatchie Valley, and meanwhile Bragg's whole army was the city, and organize its defense out of to the left as Sparta, to attack him in Other attacks were made and repulsed, ward to him. Time and circumstances In such a maneuver, which would be an Wilder that he was surrounded by 25,- lent, unsparing autocrat of the quarterfrom his natural co-operating force in was permitted to satisfy himself by per- vis, who had won laurels in command Western Tennessee and northern Missonal inspection as to this number and of a brigade at Pea Ridge. Davis was sissippi. Bragg could have no other then, finding that Buell was no nearer naturally of a rather sour, saturnine disfimmediate object than Nashville, and the was therefore certain to move by the the morning of Sept. 17, having gained dignity. There are any number of actions and the morning of Sept. 18, having gained dignity. Buell did not guard Sparta, and he only held McMinnville and Altamont intermittently. At length he became con-Nashville, Buell began to draw his diimmediate battle with Bragg, striking trophe would seem to be due to C. C. him early and hard, which Buell could Gilbert, in command at Louisville, and have done, since, counting the two in who, having done very well as a Cap-Nashville, Buell had seven infantry di- tain, had been suddenly jumped to the This sound advice Buell saw fit to was to show his utter unfitness in the

Sept. 5 Buell had with him at Mur-critical events of the next few weeks. freesboro five divisions, Schoepf's, Mc- Gilbert should have either entirely Cook's, Crittenden's and two under withdrawn the garrison or reinforced Thomas, with Palmer's and Negley's it so as to make a more prolonged de-Divisions in Nashville. Bragg having fense. The scanty reinforcements he found all the gateways opened for him sent in only aggravated the disaster. It by the withdrawal of Thomas from Mc-lit was necessary to sacrifice a brigade Minnville, had that day pushed on in order to gain time, those originally across the Cumberland River at Car with Col. Wilder were enough for the thage, and was nearing the Kentucky purpose. By capturing Munfordville line. He left Breckinridge's Division at Gen. Bragg placed the Green River be-Carthage to make a show of offense tween him and Buell, so that the latter against Nashville. Gen. Thomas had could only attack him at a disadvanput into Buell's hands a dispatch which tage. his secret service men had intercepted! On both sides the men were eager to from Bragg to Van Dern, cetalling his battle. In Bragg's army were thouplans in full, and stating that instead sands of those who in the previous of co-operating with him to the west, march had been withdrawn by Albert Bragg was to co-operate with Kirby Sidney Johnston from Bowling Gree Smith's column, which had already and the country through which the turned Cumberland Gap and was ad- were now operating. They were highvancing into Kentucky Buell looked by stimulated by a return to the scenes upon the dispatch with suspicion, but of their former camps. The victory of as it was strongly confirmed by the Munfordville greatly encouraged them

Green River at Munfordville. This Home Guards at the time of Buckner's was in command of the center corps of

at Salt River Bragg would seem to have was always solicitous about the well-THE GREAT RACE FOR LOUIS- him with all haste, leaving to defend but open country between, he turned

many strong, decided, aggressive men; State feeling inspired by Morton and that is, they flinch and turn aside most strengthened by his babitual intervenunexpectedly at the very moment of the tion in favor of Indiana troops against consummation of their plans. Hood did the rigidity of my control. The restrainthis at Spring Hill, and Bragg generally ing influence of discipline was all that did it in all his battles. He never actual-prevented an outbreak between the "charged home," as the cavalry friends of Nelson and Davis, which banished the last doubt from Buell's phrase has it. Therefore, when within might have added the most serious conmind. He summoned Thomas to join a few miles of Louisville and nothing sequences to the criminal occurrence. town, and gave up the fastnesses of the the manner of the killing for the al-



DEATH OF GEN. NELSON AT THE GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE. sibility of a flank movement from miles to reach Munfordville, while portunity of crushing their enemy, bethat direction. From the very first, Buell had to march 105 miles around gan to reach Louisville Sept. 25, and Gen. Thomas, with that clear percepthe circle. Sept. 13 Gen. Chalmers, by the 29th the whole army was in tion of the actual situation in which he leading Bragg's army, reached Mun- camp around the city.

The Killing of Nelson,

In those momentous days, when the thinly-peopled Cumberland P:a- to stop "the useless effusion of blood" fiber of his being from the mismanagewas to keep out of the range of his ment of his subordinates which had

ly afterward. The unfortunate affair back to the Ohio River. art of the Atlanta campaign, in the influential men in Washington

newly-raised regiments at Richmond. Ky., and Nelson was severely blamed. news which reached him from eastern and they were anxious to try final con- This had much to do undoubtedly with Kentucky, he did not halt his divisions clusions with the Yankee army. On the affray between Davis and Nelson. at Murfreesboro, but marched on the other hand, Buell's men were deep-, Gen. Buell has this to say;

rank of Major-General, for which he

most lamentable manner during the

Louisville & Nashville Railroad—Racell's main line of supplies.

Still Buell was uncertain whether Bragg was not maneuvering to draw him out of Nashville and thrust himself in the were going to delive battle, and with the rest of the army marched along the railroad slowly, feeling his way every siep, dimly uncertain as to his adversary's sim. Wheeler reached by railroad near Franklin and tore it pand soon it became evel and noon for the temportant crossing of the Green River at Munfordyille. This, it will be feeling him sight of them.

Buell for not bringing on a battle with the for supplies. Buell for not bringing on a battle with the spin and determine and through the service of supplies. Still Buell was uncertain whether Bragg was not mane part of Bragg with the enemy, which was daily marching after they had been mustered into the foundation with which he had opened it. When he found that the had opened it. When he found that the following had only the following the form deave with the top of the war remains to honor the memines to honor the memines and bearing the form deave with the converse was industries. When he found that the had opened it. When he found that the following the form deave the following the form and part of Bragg less inclined to fight, and among the Executives of other was the following the form and part of Braggs army was in mone for the time for simples of the Ordinance was had only the following sound the following the

invasion a year previous. In the possession of it Bragg could have held by Gen. Davis, accompanied by Gov. Buell out of Louisville indefinitely with Morton, the very day before the army a much smaller force, while he went on was to march against the invaders. Net-to the conquest of the city. Therefore son, though often rough in command. had Louisville in the hollow of his being of his troops, and was held in hand. There were at most only two or high esteem for his conspicuous serthree veteran brigades in the city, but vices, gallantry in battle and great ena multitude of new regiments were be- ergy, and his death caused much indiging rushed in who would undoubted-ly have been as unfortunate in an at-best. Davis, an Indianian, was unknown tack as their comrades had been before in my army except in his own division, Kirby Smith's veterans at Richmond.

Gen. Bragg had one psychological peculiarity which is strangely frequent in brought to bear in Davis's behalf a

Buell at Louisville.

uniforms still bore the box wrinkles, a fitting tribute to the memory of her The great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illislain defenders. Let no wanton foot nois, Michigan and Wisconsin were thrilled as they had not been since the firing upon Fort Sumter by the danger Let pleasant paths invite the coming to Cincinnati and Louisville and the and going of reverent visitors and fond possible invasion of the North. All the mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice they were hastened to some part of the remain to us.

It was the fashion then to organize each army into corps numbered in order for that particular army. Buell divided his army into three corps, each comprising three divisions, and desigstore of supplies for his march across der declined, saying that the only way Wounded, worn out and aching in every Cook; the "Second," under the command of Maj. T. L. Crittenden, and the brought about the disaster of Rich- This last appointment was an astonish "Third," under Brig.-Gen. C. C. Gilbert. ment, for Capt. Gilbert, of the Regular that a sufficient force be thrown as far coming up and surrounding the place. the new regiments being hurried forthe barrens of the Cumberland Plateau during the next two days, when Bragg were such as to try souls of a far more it. The reason was hard to find why Buell could not see any logic or object arrived in person, and sent in word to equably-minded man than the turbu-"eccentric movement," that horror of one men, with 45 cannon, and must deck. Among those directed to report to him was Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Dasions very satisfactorily.

Gen. Thomas Refuses Command. By the time Gen. Buell reached Louthe was therefore certain to move by the case of the morning of sept. It, having gained two precious days for Buell by his fore. Buell was deaf to Thomas's sugstions that the army be concentrated his army to surround the place, as a supported of these indicate that when the case of the Union Generals. The Administration of the Union Generals. The Administration of the Union Generals. The Administration of the Union Generals. isville he had scarcely a friend in the army or outside of it, except possibly on the left at McMinnville, Altamont few days before Lee had done the same Davis reported to Nelson the latter asand Sparta. Had this been done, Bragg thing to capture Harper's Ferry, but sailed him in the harsh, irritable way the belief that it was entirely unnecwould have been crushed as he de- Buell was in no shape to take advant- he was too often in the habit of using essary for him to allow himself to be Gen. Bragg granted the garrison all must have been greatly increased by such a narrow chance of saving when addressing officers, and which run clear back to the Ohio River, with the honors of war, permitted them to his wounds, his recent experiences and Louisville. He had the men to defeat march out with side arms, private propwas crossing Waldron's Ridge and the Sequatchie Valley to make his way across the Cumberland Plateau. Still believing that he was aiming only at seasy terms as possible.

march out with side arms, private property and four days' rations. There was policy in this, as Bragg did not want to waste time or men in an assault nor a siege. He merely wanted the garriand brooded over Nelson's language, and from the outset of the campaign there were many times during the long race when he could have given became intolerable. Davis went away and arrested the invasion. The men of the Army of the Ohio could not understand why they had marched those Buell was severely blamed for not at- more angry words. At this Davis threw long days, frequently in sight of the visions from the Tenressee River to tacking Bragg while he had his army a ball of paper which he had been ner- enemy, but without attacking him. concentrate at Murfreesboro for the on both sides of the Green River. He vously rolling with his fingers into Nel- They had come out to fight the rebels, defense of the Tennessee Capital. He had, however, moved forward so causon's face. Nelson retorted by slapping they had marched clear down into Alason's face. wrote to Gen. Thomas as to this, who tiously that he was not within striking Davis's face. The latter turned to one bama for that purpose, and they could merely replied that since the movement distance of Munfordville for at least of his friends, borrowed a revolver and not comprehend why they had not been had begun on Murfreesboro it had bet- a day after the garrison had surrender- fired at Nelson, striking him near the allowed to fight somewhere in Kenheart, from which wound he died short- tucky or Tennessee without racing clear

aroused great intensity of feeling in the Sept. 29 Gen. Thomas received an or army, as, after all, Nelson's men had der from Halleck as Commander-income to feel a deep affection for him, Chief, assigning him to the command and rather enjoyed and prided them- of the Army of the Ohio to supersede selves in his hot, hasty tongue. On the Buell. Thomas's magnanimity assertother hand, many who had suffered ed itself, and he immediately replied from his scorching words were not a by a telegram urging the continuance little pleased that punishment had been of Gen. Buell in command since he had dealt out to him. In the hurry and made his preparations for sbattle, was ush of those pregnant times but little ready to move, and deserved the credit notice was taken of this affair. There for whatever results might be achieved. was some form of inquiry, but Davis Strangely enough, this generosity on etained his command, and eventually the part of Gen. Thomas was made to ed the Fourteenth Corps in the latter tell against him. There were not a few narch to the sea, through the Caro- were by no means friendly to Thomas inas, and in the Grand Review. There Some of these doubted his loyalty on s no doubt, however, that the tragedy account of his Southern blood; some addened all his life, embittering even connected him very unfavorably with his best days, and that the specter of Patterson's fallure in the Shenandoah Villiam Nelson was his frequent visitor Valley, and many now took his disinn those chill, weak hours that must clination to succeed Bueil as an eviome to every man when the earth is dence that his heart was not in the till in the solemn black of midnight. | cause, and that he shrunk from the Buell, Morton, Nelson and Jeff C. Davis. responsibility of the command. The dispatch had the effect of retaining There was much feeling aroused in Gen. Buell in command, with Thomas

allowed himself to be detained at Mun-

(Continued on page two.)

OUR NATIONAL SABBATH.

Some Thoughts, Facts and Figures for Memorial Day.

ORIGIN OF MEMORIAL DAY. | President Lincoln's Address at Gettys-

Headquarters Grand Army of the Re-Washington, D. C., May 5, 1868.

General Orders, No. 11.

I. The 30th day of May, 1868, is des- war, testing whether that Nation, or ignated for the purpose of strewing any Nation so conceived and so dediwith flowers or otherwise decorating the cated, can long endure. We are met "Nothing but the law of violence graves of comrades who died in de- on a great battlefield of that war. We Nashville only Negley's Division and his columns to the right toward Bards-could, under any circumstances, justify fense of their country during the late have come to dedicate a portion of rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that The Capture of Munfordville.

After crossing the Cumberland at Garthage Brage had only to work and the Capture of Munfordville was safe, but in-Carthage Bragg had only to march 68 censed that they had not had the op- der the circumstances which existed, of ceremony is prescribed, but Posts this. The dignity of a State was abused by and comrades will in their own way dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we fair, and the authority of the General arrange such fitting services and testicannot hallow—this ground. The brave Government was even more degraded monials of respect as circumstances may men, living and dead, who struggled by its condonement of the act-a con- permit. We are organized, comrades, here, have consecrated it far above our donement made virtually, if not actual- as our Regulations tell us, for the pur-"Davis was immediately placed in ar- pose, among other things, "of preservrest, and the case reported to Gen. Hal- ing and strengthening those kind and forget what they did here. It is for us leck, with the request that a court fraternal feelings which have bound to- the living, rather, to be dedicated here might be ordered from Washington for gether the soldiers, sailors and marines its trial, as the operations then in progress made it impracticable for me to who united to suppress the late rebelspare the officers for the purpose at lion." What can aid more to assure dedicated to the great task remaining the moment. Instead of that, Davis this result than by cherishing tenderly before us—that from these honored was released, ostensibly that the case might be turned over to the civil authority; and thus the military authority made their breasts a barricade between measure of devotion—that we here of the Government was abased over the our country and its foes? Their soldier highly resolve that these dead shall not grave of a high officer, whose slaughter by another officer under such circumstances, and as a purely military offense, it had not the character to bring should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated Gen. Buell found at Louisville a large wealth and taste of the Nation can add

> three-years men brought out hundreds to the present or to the coming generaof thousands of the best class, who had tions that we have forgotten as a peobegun their lifework in promising responsibilities and vocations, and who had, up to this time, hoped that the war could be ended without their going If other eyes grow dull and other The great emergency dis- hands slack, and other hearts cold in provisions for Fort Sumter. pelled this hope, and they promptly the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well. As fast as the States passed Ordi-

long battle line extending from the At- Let us, then, at the time appointed, borders. lantic to the Mississippi, which had so gather around their sacred remains and Jan. 9 the Mississippi Convention States," and placed Jefferson Davis in suddenly been flung back from the garland the passionless mounds above passed the Ordinance by a vote of 84 command of the military affairs of the State. Tennessee to the Ohio. Gen. Buell did them with the choicest flowers of to 15. wisely in incorporating these new regi-ments with his old brigades where they dear old Flag they saved from dishonor; Jan. 11 the Alabama Convention ps

burg.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new Nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all the Confederate States of America" met men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil

poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full shall not perish from the earth."

THE BEGINNING AND END. number of entirely green, raw troops, so recent in their enlistment that their to their adornment and security is but The Events Which Ushered in the Great Struggle and Those Which Closed It. The Beginning-1860.

The war of the rebellion really began with the unanimous adoption of the noon of the next day-Sunday, April Ordinance of Secession, by the South Carolina Convention, Dec. 20, 1860. results gained by the year of warfare or neglect, no ravages of time, testify evacuated Fort Moultrie, and trans- of the several States to the aggregate ferred his command to Fort Sumter. number of 75,000." Within a few days the rebels began works to besiege the fort.

tered in and draw uniforms and arms as long as the light and warmth of life nances of Secession they seized the forts. arsenals, mints, custom-houses and other United States property within their May 23. It entered into a secret mili-

Jan. 10 the Florida Convention passed

daily and hourly association with the let us in this solmen presence renew ed the Ordinance by a vote of 61 to 39. privateers with a severe application of men who had learned it themselves at our pledges to aid and assist those vote of 165 to 130, declared it to be April 19 a mob at Bal

the National authority must be respect-

"Treasury Department, Jan. 29, 1861. "Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt, Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Capt. Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut, Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer and treat him accordingly. If anyone attempts to haul down the American Flag shoot him on the spot

"John A. Dix, Secretary." Feb. 1 the Texas Convention adopted the Ordinance by a vote of 166 to 7.

at Montgomery, Ala., with Delegates present from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida and Mis-

Feb. 8 Provisional Constitution was adopted.

Feb. 9 Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was unanimously elected President, and Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President.

Feb. 14 the Delegates from Texas were admitted. Feb. 18 the President and Vice Presi-

dent were inaugurated. Feb. 18 Brig.-Gen. Twiggs, commanding the United States forces in Texas, surrendered the 18 military posts and their immense stores in his jurisdiction. March 1 the rebel Government sent

the newly-made General, P. G. T. Beauregard, to take chief command at Charleston and make preparations to reduce Fort Sumter. April 1 Beauregard telegraphed Jeff

Davis: Davis: "Batteries ready to open Wednesday or Thursday. What instruc-April 8 Jeff Davis called for 20,000

April 10 Beauregard was ordered to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and in case of refusal to proceed to reduce it

April 11 he sent in the demand for a surrender, which met with a refusal. April 12. at 3:20 a. m., Maj. Anderson was notified that fire would be open-

ed on him in one hour. April 12, at 4:30 a. m., the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter from a mortar battery near old Fort Johnson, on the south side of the harbor. About 7 a. m. Capt. Abner Doubleday fired the first

shot from the fort in reply. April 13, in the afternoon, Maj. Anderson agreed to evacuate the fort at 14—which was done.

April 15 President Lincoln issued a proclamation "calling forth the militia

April 16 Jefferson Davis called for 34,000 more volunteers.

April 17 Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation offering letters of marque Jan. 9 they fired from these on the and reprisal, "under the seat of these Star of the West, carrying 250 men and Confederate States," to the priv weers of any Nation.

April 17 the Virginia Convention State.

April 19 President Lincoln issued a proclamation for a rigid blockade of the

April 19 a mob at Baltimore attacked whom they have left among us, a sacred "the right and duty of the State to set the 6th Mass. Militia as it was passing



straight to Nashville, where he was electified to learn that Bragg had country which they had conquered danger from the influence of Oliver P. Morton. Governor of Indiana. He had head of Glasgow, which would bring within easy striking distance of the Cheeral were greatly dissatisfied with Louisville & Nashville Railroad—Louisville & Nashville Railroad—Buell for not bringing on a battle with the skill and determination of the Command-date of the Louisville with the skill and determination of the Louisville and by the charge upon a Nation's gratitude—the cede," and Jan. 19 the formal Ordinance danger from the influence of Oliver P. Morton. Governor of Indiana. He had from the beginning tried to retain a quasi authority over Indiana troops and been mustered into the skill and determination with the skill and determination to the command-date of the Louisville was his prize. It would easily have been so had been mustered into the cede," and Jan. 19 the formal Ordinance of Oliver P. Morton. Governor of Indiana. He had from the beginning tried to retain a quasi authority over Indiana troops and the other hand, Buell's men were deep
"The army was now tic encounter grave danger from the influence of Oliver P. Morton. Governor of Indiana. He had shown a general snip and an energy of movement far superior to the to that of Gen. Buell, and by rights charge upon a Nation's gratitude—the cede," and Jan. 19 the formal Ordinance of the city on its way to was now to encounter grave danger from the influence of Oliver P. Morton. Governor of Indiana. He had shown a general snip and an energy of movement far superior to the total of Gen. Buell, and by rights charge upon a Nation's gratitude—the cede," and Jan. 19 the formal Ordinance of Oliver P. Morton. Governor of Indiana. He had shown a general sni

tive.

By command of John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief; N. P. Chipman, Adjutant-General.

to give her up, whereupon the Secretary sent the following dispatch, which electrified the country, as it was the first official and public utterance that

(Continued on page seven.)

(Continued on page seven.)